

17th Century

1605 – Thomas Lucy died

1607 – Lucy's daughter Joyce took over Highnam Manor and was married to Sir William Cooke.

1618 - Sir William Cooke died. The estate was taken over by Robert Cooke.

1621 – Robert Cooke was knighted.

1643 – Robert Cooke died and the early house was seriously damaged in the Civil War battle fought at Highnam.

1658 – The new Court was built and its design was linked to Edward Carter, a pupil of Inigo Jones. The house was built for William Cooke, the son of Sir Robert Cooke, following the damage of the original structure in the English Civil War.

18th Century

1703 – Following William Cooke's death, the estate was inherited by his son Edward Cooke.

1724 – Edward Cooke died and the estate was inherited by his son, Dennis Cooke.

1747 – Following Denis Cooke's death the estate was inherited by his sisters. The estate passed by marriage into the Guise family.

1769 – John Guise reunited the manor.

1783 – John Guise inherited a baronetcy and took ownership of the manor following the death of his cousin Sir William Guise of Elmore.

1792 – All Gloucester executions took place at Over prior to 1792.

1794 – John Guise died and the manor passed to his son Sir Berkeley William Guise.

1796 – Hereford & Gloucester canal. Building began and a canal was opened from Gloucester heading north westwards to Newent and then onto Oxenhall tunnel, a distance of eight miles.

19th Century

1834 – Following Sir Berkeley's death he was succeeded by his brother Sir John Wright Guise.

1838 – Sir John was forced to sell the manor following the crippling expenses of an election. Highnam Court was purchased by Thomas Gambier Parry.

1840 – 1855 The house was significantly renovated by the architect Lewis Vulliamy. James Pulham laid out extensive new gardens.

1844 - Highnam Woods contain a pinetum, a collection of conifers that was started by Thomas Gambier Parry in 1844 and included over 300 species by 1863.